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Confederate and Southern State Currency. By WILLIAM WEST BRADBEER
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.: published by the author, 1915. 8vo, pp. 162.
\$3.50.

This is a descriptive catalogue of the currency issued by the Confederacy and the individual southern states during the Civil War. The catalogue covers 115 pages and contains descriptions of 4,600 Confederate and southern-state notes. This part of the book is illustrated and is of interest mainly to numismatists.

The first part of the work, in the nature of an introduction, is given over to a brief financial history of the Confederacy and to short biographies of prominent southerners whose busts appeared on the Confederate currency.

The historical chapter, which is in the form of extracts from the proceedings of the Confederate Congress, is quite brief. Enough information is given, however, to show the utter chaos in regard to currency which existed throughout the war, and the well-nigh impossible task which confronted the financiers of the South in providing adequate funds for the prosecution of the war.

Learning to Earn. By JOHN A. LAPP and CARL H. MOTE. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1915. 12mo, pp. 421. \$1.50.

This volume is a protest against the education of today in the United States as not meeting the real needs of the nation, and a plea for a system wherein each individual may obtain from the state the sort of training best suited for his purposes. In the words of the authors, "The democratic ideal, too, has emphasized that every man must have equal opportunity, not merely to get a particular kind of education, but to get that kind of education best suited to his need and capacity."

The dependence of agriculture, business, and the home on education, and the demands which they make of it are considered. Then are taken up the different schemes that have been evolved to meet such demands. Prevocational, vocational, part-time, and extension work as now carried on are criticized, and suggestions are made for improvement. The weak points in the work of the libraries, in vocational guidance, and in the training of teachers are touched upon, and methods of improvement are suggested. The educational scheme should be an organic whole, bringing to each man the thing he needs, not for a few years in early life only, but continuously throughout his years.

Industrial Organization and Management. By HUGO DIEMER. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1915. 8vo, pp. xv+291. \$2.00.

In this small volume is compressed a discussion of the nature, theory, and types of industrial organization, and of such problems of management as plant location, plant arrangement and equipment, purchasing and storeroom methods,

planning, cost-finding, standards and standardization, scientific management, wage systems, time and motion studies, welfare work, employment problems, and reports to executives. The treatment is distinctly elementary, but it is clear, brief, rich in concrete illustrative material, and it gets down to fundamentals.

In common with other books on the subject, this work confines itself almost exclusively to the inanimate problems of management, to the organization and control of operations, at the expense of adequate discussion of the problems of handling men. The chapter on employment problems is too trite to be instructive; the chapter on welfare work is hardly more than an enumeration of the varieties of welfare activities. The book contains not even an adequate elementary account of employment problems and methods, medical inspection and supervision of employees or instruction of new employees, the problems of fatigue, transfer and promotion systems, methods of handling grievances, or the essentials of a labor policy with a discussion of the organization for carrying it into effect. The reader is left totally ignorant of the tendency to concentrate matters of labor policy—employment, wages, promotions, grievances, discharges—in the hands of labor supervisors, whose gradually increasing authority bids fair to make them subordinate only to the works-manager.

The chapters on cost-finding omit reference to the important recent discussions of the expense problem, particularly the difficulties involved in the dependence, under prevailing cost systems, of unit costs on volume of production.

Within its limited field, however, the book contains a remarkable amount of elementary information admirably presented.

Slavery in Germanic Society during the Middle Ages. By AGNES MATHILDE WERGELAND. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1916. 12mo, pp. xvi+158. \$1.00.

This is a reprint, in book form, of an essay which appeared originally in the *Journal of Political Economy* fifteen years ago. It brings out clearly the fact that slavery during mediaeval times was not a sort of serfdom, as is often assumed, but was a distinct institution. It shows that actual slavery, in its most absolute form, had a well-defined place in early Germanic economic society, and that it was sufficiently crystallized to have the sanction of quite a body of laws.

The historical development of slavery in general is dealt with, and the means are shown by which the status of slavery is brought about. Following this as introductory matter, come the three main considerations of the work: the condition of the slave in his state of permanent reduction; the forces which brought about amelioration of his condition in Europe as the forces of the modern era made themselves felt; and the steps by which he finally became a freeman.